

METHOD FOR MANAGING PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION WITH RETURNABLE CONTAINERS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an improved method for managing physical distribution of products and returnable containers in which a first party ships at least one product packed in a returnable container to a second party upon a request from the merchandiser to ship the at least one product, and the merchandiser sends back the returnable container to the manufacturer.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] A method for managing physical distribution of products and containers in which a manufacturer ships at least one product to a merchandiser upon a request from the merchandiser to ship the products has been conventionally employed in various kinds of industries. In recent years, an issue of recycling materials has been discussed, and a movement of reusing containers used in shipping at least one product has become larger. As means for this sake, a physical distribution method in which returnable containers are used as the containers, the manufacturer ships the products packed in the returnable containers to the merchandiser upon the request from the merchandiser to ship the products and the merchandiser sends back the returnable containers of the received products to the manufacturer begins to be implemented.

[0003] The aforementioned physical distribution method using the returnable containers is effective in terms of recycling materials since the method can reuse the containers for packing the products which used to be thrown away. However, in this method, since the products should be always packed in the returnable containers, such a problem has been caused that the products cannot be sent unless the distribution of the returnable containers is well managed. That is, when the manufacturer intended to ship the products upon the request from the merchandiser to ship the products, the products could not be shipped without sufficient number of the returnable containers existing at the manufacture's side. In addition, as is the case with the conventional physical distribution methods, there was a difficulty in managing the inventory of the product at the manufacture's side since the request

from the merchandiser to ship the products was in flux, especially when two or more merchandisers exist.

Summary of the Invention

[0004] It is an object of the present invention to solve the above problems and to provide a physical distribution method which enables inventories of the returnable containers and the products to be effectively managed.

[0005] A physical distribution method of the present invention is a method for managing physical distribution of products and returnable containers in which a manufacture (first party) ships at least one products packed in a returnable container to a merchandiser (second party) upon a request from the merchandiser to ship the products and the merchandiser sends back the returnable containers to the manufacturer, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a request from the merchandiser to ship at least one product;

determining a product inventory balance based on inventory information about the products and the request to ship at least one product, and based on the product inventory balance determination sending a product-shipping notice to the manufacturer; and

determining a returnable container inventory balances based on inventory information about the returnable containers and the received request to ship at least one product, and based on the returnable container inventory balance determination sending a returnable container-returning notice to the merchandiser.

[0006] The merchandiser in the present invention is not limited to a retailer of the final products, but includes receivers of the products from the manufacturer, such as a wholesaler, an assembling plant runner, a processing plant runner or the like. The manufacturer in the present invention is not limited to a producer of the final products, but includes senders of the products to the merchandiser, such as a wholesaler, a sections plant, a raw material producer or the like.

[0007] In the present invention, inventories of the returnable containers and products can be effectively managed by, in response to the product-shipping request of the merchandiser, calculating a product inventory balance based on the inventory information about the products to send the product-shipping notice to the manufacturer as well as calculating a returnable container inventory balances based on the inventory information about the returnable containers to send a returnable

container-returning notice to the merchandiser.

[0008] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the manufacturer, the merchandiser and a server for storing inventory information databases of the products and the returnable containers are interconnected via a computer network,
5 and

A. the merchandiser transmitting the request to ship at least one product to the server via the computer network;

B. the server, in response to the received request,

a) calculating product inventory balance from a desired number of stock based
10 on the request to ship at least one product and the inventory information database of the products and transmitting the product-shipping notice to the manufacturer via the computer network to urge the manufacturer to make the products if the stock of the products is below a predetermined level;

b) calculating returnable container inventory balance from a desired number of
15 stock based on the inventory information database of the returnable containers and transmitting the returnable container-returning notice to the merchandiser via the computer network to urge the merchandiser to return the returnable-containers if the stock of the returnable containers is below a predetermined level; and

c) transmitting the request to ship at least one product to the manufacturer via
20 the computer network;

C. the manufacturer, in response to the received request to ship at least one product, ships the products packed in the returnable container to the merchandiser.

[0009] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the actual inventory of the products is adjusted to a predetermined level by the manufacturer
25 based on the manufacturer receiving the product-shipping notice so that the actual inventory after the shipment may be at a desired level. The returnable containers are sent to the manufacturer by the merchandiser based on the merchandiser receiving the returnable container-returning notice so that the actual inventory at the manufacturer's side may be at a desired level. Further,

30 A. the manufacturer transmitting to the server via the computer network data indicating a number of the products shipped from the manufacturer, and

B. the server renewing the inventory information database of the products based on the number of shipped products received by the merchandiser. Furthermore,

A. the merchandiser transmitting to the server via the computer network data indicating a number of the returnable containers returned from the merchandiser, and

B. the server renewing the inventory information database of the returnable
5 containers based on the number of returnable containers returned to the manufacturer.

[0010] Both of the above preferred embodiments of the present invention can more effectively manage the inventory of the returnable containers and the products in the physical distribution-managing method according to the present invention.

10 Brief Description of the Drawings

[0011] For the better understanding of the present invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a conceptual diagram showing a configuration of a computer system in the physical distribution-managing method in accordance with one
15 preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flow diagram of the information about the physical distribution in the physical distribution-managing method in accordance with one preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating the procedures carried out in the
20 physical distribution-managing method in accordance with one preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0012] FIG. 1 is a conceptual diagram showing a configuration of a computer system in the physical distribution method in accordance with one preferred
25 embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the merchandiser 10, the server 20 and the manufacturer 30 are connected to a computer network 100 such as the Internet via a merchandiser terminal 11, a server terminal 21 and a manufacturer terminal 31, respectively. As the merchandiser terminal 11 and the manufacturer terminal 31, generally available personal computers can be used.
30 In this figure, only an example having one merchandiser 10 and one manufacturer 30 is illustrated, however, the system may consist of two or more merchandisers 10 and two or more manufacturers 30 being connected via the computer network 100 in the same configuration.

[0013] A case where Company A is in Japan as a merchandiser, Company B is in Japan and has the server 20, and Company C is in Thailand as a manufacturer 30 will be now described as a specific example of the physical distribution method according to the present invention as shown in FIG. 1. In this case, Company A of the merchandiser 10 in Japan sells aluminum wheels, Company C of the manufacturer 30 in Thailand manufactures the products, packs the products in the returnable containers so-called dunnages, and then sends the packed products to Company A, while Company A sends back the used dunnages to Company C.

[0014] FIG. 2 is a flow diagram of the information about the physical distribution in the above physical distribution-managing method in accordance with one preferred embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, Company A of the merchandiser 10 sends a purchase order, which also acts as a request to ship at least one product, to the server 20 via the computer network 100 while referring to the number of incoming products. When Company A receives a notice of dunnage shortage from the server 20 via the computer network 100, Company A sends back the dunnages to Company C of the manufacturer 30, and sends the number of the outgoing dunnages to the server 20 via the computer network 100. Company C of the manufacturer 30 ships the products in response to the request to ship at least one product sent by Company A of the merchandiser 10 via the server 20 and the computer network 100. When Company C receives a notice of product shortage from the server 20 via the computer network 100, Company C adjusts the inventory of the products.

[0015] Further, the server 20 compares the request to ship at least one product from Company A of the merchandiser 10 to inventory data comprising a product inventory database and a dunnage inventory database. When the product inventory is below a predetermined value, the server 20 sends a notice of product shortage as a product-shipping notice to Company C of the manufacturer 30. When the dunnage inventory is below a predetermined value, the server 20 sends a notice of dunnage shortage to Company A of the merchandiser 10. Further, the server 20 renews the above inventory data based on the dunnage inventory from Company A of the merchandiser 10 and the product inventory from Company C of the manufacturer 30. Information such as the inventory stocked at the warehouses and the depots or transit states at the container depots is preferably taken into consideration of

renewing the inventory data.

5 [0016] Procedures among the merchandiser 10, the server 20 and the manufacturer 30 in the physical distribution-managing system according to the present invention will be discussed in the next. FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating the procedures carried out in the physical distribution method according to the present invention shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. With reference to FIG. 3, the physical distribution system according to the present invention will be described.

10 [0017] Company A of the merchandiser 10 sends the request to ship at least one product to the server 20 via the computer network 100 using the merchandiser terminal 11 (step 1). The request to ship at least one product is made by the merchandiser 10 inputting, for example, product numbers, quantities, date and/or destinations on a monthly basis to the merchandiser terminal 11.

15 [0018] Then, the server 20 calculates a difference between an actual number of products in stock and a desired number of stock based on the request to ship at least one product and the inventory information database of the products (step 2). As a result of the calculation, if the product inventory is found to be below a predetermined level, the product-shipping notice is sent from the server terminal 21 to Company C of the manufacturer 30 via the computer network 100 to urge the manufacturer to make available the products (step 3). The product-shipping notice
20 is effected by notifying of, for example, product numbers, quantities, date and/or destinations on a weekly basis. When Company C of the manufacturer 30 receives the product-shipping notice, Company C adjusts the product inventory after the shipment to be at a predetermined level, for example, by manufacturing a deficit in the products (step 4). Company C sends the product inventory data from the
25 manufacturer terminal 31 to the server 20 via the computer network 100 (step 5). Then, the server 20 renews the inventory information database of the products based on the received product inventory data (step 6).

30 [0019] Then, the server 20 also calculates a balance between an actual number of dunnages in stock and a desired number of stock based on the request to ship at least one product and the inventory information database of the dunnage (step 7). As a result of the calculation, if the dunnage inventory is found to be below a predetermined level, the dunnage-returning notice is sent from the server terminal 21 to Company C of the manufacturer 30 via the computer network 100 to urge the

merchandise to send back the dunnage (step 8). When Company A of the merchandise 10 receives the dunnage-returning notice, Company A sends back the dunnages to Company C of the manufacturer 30 so that the inventory of the dunnages at the Company C of the manufacturer 30 is at a desired level (step 9).
5 Company C of the merchandise 10 sends the dunnage inventory data from the merchandise terminal 11 to the server 20 via the computer network 100 (step 10). Then, the server 20 renews the inventory information database of the dunnage based on the received dunnage inventory data (step 11).

[0020] The server 20 sends the request to ship at least one product from the
10 server terminal 21 to Company C of the manufacturer 30 via the computer network 100 (step 12). Finally, Company C of the manufacturer 30 sends aluminum wheels as the products packed in the dunnages to Company A of the merchandise 10 (step 13).

[0021] The flow chart of the physical distribution system according to the
15 present invention shown in FIG. 3 illustrates only one preferred embodiment, and the present invention can be achieved, for example, by interchanging the steps 2- 6 (product inventory-processing block) with the steps 7-11 (dunnage inventory-processing block). The present invention can also be achieved by implementing
20 the request to ship at least one product from the server 10 to the manufacturer 30 (step 12) and the shipment of the products from the manufacturer 30 to the merchandise 10 (step 13), for example, between the steps 1 and 2.

[0022] In the aforementioned embodiments, the system of the server 20 is not exemplified, but generally available server systems such as MMT Delivery Express System (Meiko Trans Co., Ltd.) may be preferably used.

[0023] As clearly shown in the above description, according to the present
25 invention, the inventories of the returnable containers and the products can be effectively managed since the deficit of the products is calculated based on the inventory information about the products to alert the manufacturer to the product-shipping notice as well as the deficit of the returnable containers being calculated
30 based on the inventory information about the returnable containers in response to the request from the merchandise to ship the products.